

Sorting cattle by frame size can help profit line: professor

Overfeeding small-framed cattle and underfeeding large-framed cattle can cut into cattlemen's profits.

Failing to recognize the interplay of frame-size and feeding needs, say Texas Tech University researchers, is a common problem which lessens feeding efficiencies and reduces profits.

"By sorting cattle by frame size and slaughtering them at the right time,"

said Animal Science Prof. Robert A. Long, "you can pull a \$20 bill off the tail of each steer."

These findings are contrary to a long-held tenet of the cattle industry that large-framed cattle produce carcasses with the best cut efficiency.

The results of research at Texas Tech's experimental laboratory at New Deal show that cattle of all frame sizes can be just as efficient if they are fed and marketed

according to their frame size. Over-feeding of small cattle and under-feeding of large cattle can be eliminated by considering frame size.

Dr. Long stressed the importance of two genetic traits in his cattle research: frame size and muscling. Frame size refers to the height and length of the steers, based on careful measurements of skeletal features. Muscling refers to the non-fat meat on the bones.

He said that a basic law of anatomy, first discovered by Leonardo da Vinci, states that an increase in the size of an individual bone means a proportional increase in the size of all bones in that skeleton. The same principle holds for muscles.

"If we can look at the forearm or hindquarters of a steer, then we know that every other muscle is equally developed," Long said.

Unusual disease: Deficiency of thiamin causes nerves disorder

Although cattlemen don't generally expect to see thiamin, vitamin B1, deficiency in their herds, special situations can cause it to appear. And the results can often be very serious.

Polioencephalomalacia (PEM) is a disease associated with thiamin deficiency. PEM is a severe nervous disorder characterized by blindness, decreased feed intake, incoordination, failure of the rumen to contract, spasm and paralysis. Professor John R. Brethour, Kansas State University

Fort Hays Experiment Station, discussed PEM at a "Vitamin Nutrition Round-Up" seminar recently. Over 100 feed and chemical industry representatives attended the seminar.

"Ruminants normally are not exposed to dietary thiamin deficiency. Feedstuffs usually contain adequate amounts of thiamin and the vitamin can be synthesized by rumen micro-organisms. However, it is important for producers to realize that times may exist when thiamin should be added to cattle diets, and they should understand those factors that may upset thiamin nutrition."

Brethour added, "Stress can affect both thiamin uptake and synthesis. Rumen fermentation systems of cattle are subjected to tremendous insult during weaning and shipping. PEM incidence seems greatest after those stresses."

A good diamond will cut into anything—especially men's bank account.

Results from the research indicate that cattle of the same frame size reach optimum slaughter at the same time, provided they are of the same age and condition. Small-framed steers reach optimum slaughter first, then medium-framed steers, and finally large-framed steers.

"Two steers of different frame size cannot be slaughtered efficiently at the same time," Long pointed out.

In Long's research, he found that steers fed past the optimum slaughter time for their frame size, bring less profit when marketed because of undesirable yield grades. However, steers not fed long enough also brought less profit because they did not attain choice quality.

Efficiency, or market profit in relation to feeding costs of the steers, also was studied by Long. He found that cattle fed just the choice quality grade gain weight with increasing inefficiency. They require more and more feed per pound gained.

In his earlier research, Long concentrated on determining optimum marketing times for cattle of different frame sizes. His recent experiments examined muscling relative to frame size. For the experiments Long is conducting, steers crossed over at the same frame size, with different degrees of muscling.

Bull Test Results

WESTERN COLORADO Delta, Colo.

84 Day Results

163 bulls
Average daily gain . . . 2.52 lbs.

The top gaining Hereford bull on test is from Redd Ranches, Paradox, Colo. This April 4, 1980 son of RR Arden 4052 has a ADG of 3.49, a WDA of 2.60 and an overall index of 138. Among the top gainers on test, the top gainers are from Gary Wilkerson, Ignacio, this March 28, 1980 son of MSU Magnum 830 has a ADG of 2.43, a WDA of 2.00 and an overall index of 106.5.

The top gaining Angus bull on test is from Norman Natzke, McIntosh, this March 5, 1980 son of Beige Emule 28, 1980 has a ADG of 3.32, a WDA of 2.72 and an index of 124. Redd Ranches also has the top gaining Red

Comments

Iowa Congressman Neal Smith contends that 32 traders control the cattle futures trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. That these traders actually manipulate the market to their profit while causing tremendous losses to the industry as a whole. This fall and winter we've attended numerous conventions and have found grass roots sentiment growing in opposition to futures trading of cattle. Now, we'd like to share with you a letter we received from Kansas subcommittee, Doug Wildin, on the futures controversy.

Long is seeking to determine whether muscling, trim cattle are more efficient at converting feed to meat than big, muscled fat cattle of equal weight. Experimental results so far do not support this belief, so Long and his student research assistants are exploring possible explanations.

Findings concerning carcass characteristics of heavily muscled versus lightly muscled cattle show that heavily muscled carcasses are leaner, but larger rib-eyes and yield a higher percentage of edible meat, thus bringing a higher price.

Ranchers simmer over utilities' 'tough-guy' tactics

By MARTHA WILLIAMS and ALEX MOSTROUS

Giants power lines seem to march across the country in the straightest line possible, and to ranchers and farmers they are one more plague of civilization. Ranchers are finding that easements granted 20-30 years ago can now be used for power lines that soar 175 ft. and carry 500 kilo volts of power and more—triple the size and capacity the original easement was for.

Tempests recently have flared to the point of shooting incidents in several parts of the country, and one discouraged opponent sarcastically said, "that seems to be the only course of action open."

As farmers and environmentalists join forces to protest power line placement and Federal Power Administration (FPA) agencies' arrogant disregard of state and local regulations, they have found that there are few—if any—processes available to force delays or hearings on proposed new lines.

Western Livestock Journal talked with George and Dick Lacey of Lacey Hereford Ranches near Drummond, Mont., about their battle with the Booneville Power Administration - Montana Power Company Colstrip power plant. The history of the development of this project echoes stories from Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska, to name only a few.

Lacey, and other ranchers, admit that the present project they are protesting will probably eventually go through. Although Montana has a Major Facility Siting Act that requires major power plants and their transmission lines be approved by the State Board of Natural Resources after hearings on environmental, economic, and safety and need considerations, agencies like BPA contend their federal status makes them exempt from having to comply with state law. Although state and private power companies enjoy no

such exemption, when they join forces with a federal agency as in the Colstrip project in Montana, they escape the hearing process too.


What is particularly distressing to many western ranchers is the fact the federal government owns most of the land, and the ranchers see little attempt to site the power lines on federal lands, or use rights of way like super highways where the environmental (Continued on page 12)

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

A CROW PUBLICATION

News • Trends • Sales • Shows • Markets

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Big-traders cash-in: Smith alleges futures price scheme

U.S. Congressman Neal Smith, D-Iowa, recently charged that a scheme exists which predicts certain changes in live cattle futures with 100% accuracy and denies Corn Belt cattle feeders the opportunity to hedge at the cost of production levels.

In a press conference, Smith claimed that 32 large cattle traders were dominating price fluctuations in the live cattle futures market. Smith has made similar charges of big-trader market manipulation in the past.

He did not name any of the 32 traders allegedly involved in the manipulation, but said they are "larger traders and have direct business affiliations and/or highly correlated trading activities."

Smith said the House Small Business Committee obtained information that pointed to this "domination" that was not available to the public.

In an updated report, Smith claimed that live cattle futures prices drop every time they go above the cost of production for small feeders. He claimed the system has worked with 100% accuracy during the past three years.

"This predictable bias exerts a downward pressure on live cattle futures prices and is seriously aggravating the problems of feeders other than the very large

commercial lots of those who are profiting from this particular activity," Smith said.

The report was also submitted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. However, Smith has not provided the Chicago Mercantile Exchange the findings of his "invest" study, claiming "it already has access to this information."

Over the period January 1978 through April 1979, these 32 traders as a group realized a total net profit (not including commissions, brokerage fees, clearing-house fees or other trading costs) in live and feeder cattle futures of approximately \$110,000,000 or an average of \$3,467,000 each. Smith emphasizes that these profits were from all trades made by these 32 traders over the 16 month period ending in April 1979, while the predictability of live cattle futures prices has been going on for at least 36 months (since January 1978). At this time, we do not have estimates of profits since April 1979. Over the period for which data were available, all large traders (1,027 in number) had total net profits in live and feeder cattle futures of approximately \$156,000,000. Thus, 3% of the large traders with correlated trading activity and/or common business affiliations accounted for 70% of the total net profits

of large traders.

As a group, the 32 traders were not sellers of live cattle futures on or about 14 out of the 16 dates when the signal predicted price during this period.

It is Smith's strong opinion that the results of this study mean that the live cattle futures market, as presently performing, is not meeting the minimum reasonable economic purpose test and that it is resulting in harm to the very people it is supposed to serve.

He told reporters that he had not "tried out" the scheme since the completion of the study to see if the plan can still predict market action. He and four committee staff members were the only people with access to the findings before Feb. 27.

\$1 Checkoff in your future?

To help the beef industry conduct better financed and coordinated market development programs, the Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board recently approved several recommendations.

The recommendations, which were developed at the Meat Board's Winter Meeting, Feb. 15-17 in Chicago, include the following:

- States that currently have an existing beef council and cattle checkoff program should move as quickly as possible to increase their checkoff rate.
- States that do not have a beef council or cattle checkoff are encouraged to implement such programs.
- States without enabling legislation for their checkoff are encouraged to consider it since this method usually offers greater uniformity, efficiency and equity over voluntary systems.
- All states should move immediately to a minimum checkoff of 25 cents per head each time cattle or calves are sold and work toward a goal of \$1.00 per head or higher checkoff level. This investment level would enable the industry to program 30 cents or more per consumer for advertising, promotion, education and research.
- Each state should invest at least 40% of its collections in national programs coordinated with the industry.

(Continued on page 12)

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Lee Pitts for WLJ

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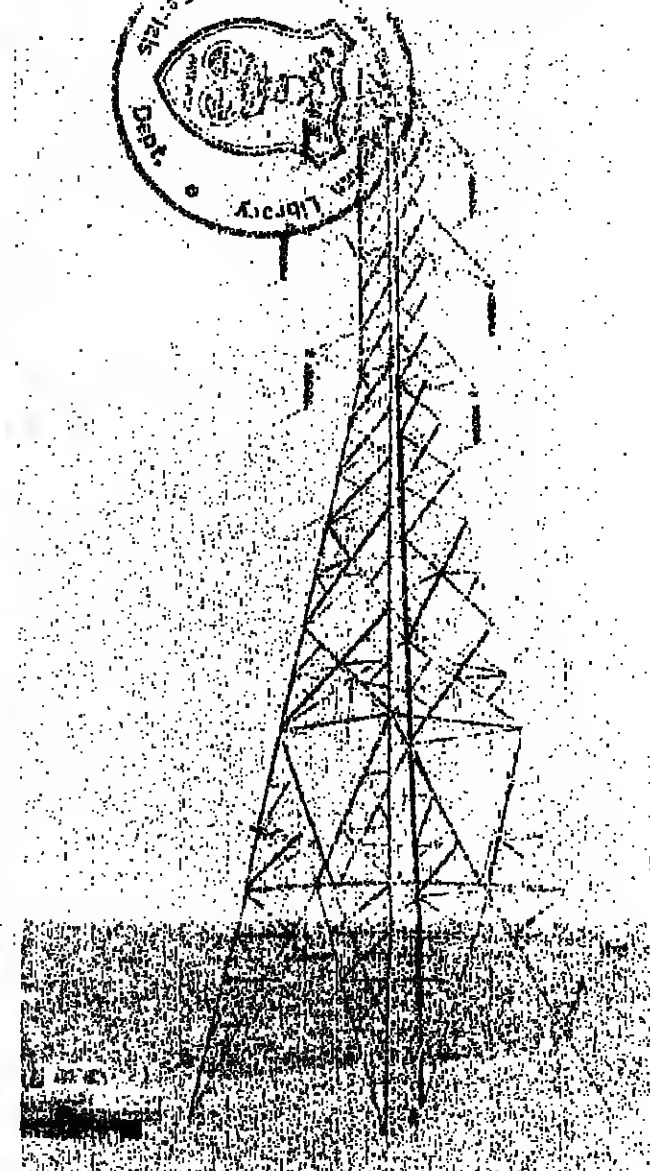
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PROGRESS?—The battle of the utility companies and federal agencies continues in parts of the West. (Staff photo by Alex Mostrous)

Cattlemen urge Congress support

The U.S. cattle industry strongly supports current efforts to cut federal spending, reduce tax rates and ease the costly regulatory burden on American agriculture and business.

That was the message being taken to Congress this week by directors of the National Cattlemen's Assn.

More than 100 NCA board members, in connection with a meeting in Washington, fanned out across Capitol Hill to urge their legislators to support

fiscal policies which will help bring inflation under control.

The cattlemen urged lawmakers to support:

1. Total federal budget cuts at least as large as proposed by the administration.
2. Individual and business tax rate reductions and acceleration of depreciation; plus indexing of tax rates to inflation.
3. Legislation and administrative changes which will ease the current burden of excessive government regulation.

"We are one special interest group that believes the so-called special interests of individual segments of our society and economy must be set aside," said J.W. (Bill) Swan, NCA president. "We believe that the only game in town right now is reducing government spending and adopting tax programs which will promote, not stifle, savings and capital investment."

"We are going all out in support of the administration and lawmakers for both parties as they push for

NEWSPAPER (priority handling)



"Let's see now, you topped at a beer joint and these three illegal deer and two illegal waterbucks crawled under these sacks!"

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Auction Results

GROSHAN HEREFORDS
Holyoke, Colo., Feb. 24

36 bulls \$1,649
28 bred heifers 836

Auctioneers: Skinner Hardy
and Fred Shorlock

Bulls: GH Sup Oom Adv 153,
4/3/79 by SR L1 Oomino 5304;
Royce Williams and Son,
Haisler, Neb., \$5000. GH Sup
Oom Adv 160, 5/5/79 by SR L1
Domino 5304; Dane Piloni,
Gunnison, \$4000. GH Hatchet
Adv 5122, 3/9/79 by SM L1
Hatchet 428; Piloni, \$3200. GH
Sup Oom Adv 155, 4/5/79 by SR
L1 Oom 5304; Stanley Klingensmith,
Bushnell, Neb., \$2200.
GH Sup Oom Adv 133, 3/9/79 by
SR L1 Oom 5304; Charles Jones,
Brigadeiro, \$2000. GH Hatchet
Adv 5114, 3/9/79 by SM L1
Hatchet 428; Klingensmith,
\$2000 L1 Oom 4036, 3/23/79 by
L1 Lad 6733; Oopertier Ranch,
Nunn, \$2000. GH Sup Oom Adv
152, 4/3/79 by SR L1 Oomino

sale condition and well presented
on this spring-like day.
Volume buyers included Piloni,
Klingensmith, Charles Johnson,
Ault, and Bill Paterson,
Stonoham.

—JERRY YORK

BEITELSPACHER RANCH
Bowdler, S.O., Feb. 26

14 Angus bulls \$ 819
10 2-yr.-old Simmental bulls 2,020
32 yrsg. Simmental bulls 1,507
11 comm. yrsg. bulls 1,393
9 bred purchased heifers 1,344
3 bred 1/2 heifers 968
19 purchased holler calves 799
11 1/2 holler calves 724
13 comm. holler calves 634
120 lots 1,174

Auctioneer: Jim Beldridge
Sals Manager: Cattle Brokers,
Inc.

Bulls: Beitelsbacher Casar
017, 4/15/80 by Casar; Holt

Ranch, Orient, \$3000. Beitelsbacher
Hart 8026, 4/2/78 by
Bulls Eye Harlage; Jerry Storie,
Rostyn, \$2500. Beitelsbacher
8023, 4/23/79 by 7/5 Simmental;
Halmen Opp, Eureka, \$2500.
Beitelsbacher Bar 03, 4/1/80 by
Bar 5 Conductor; Ooug Tasterman,
Miller, \$2200. Beitelsbacher
Hart 8026, 4/20/79 by Bulls
Eye Harlage, \$2150.

Females: Beitelsbacher Hor
927, 4/24/79 by ERBR Horculus
630; Billedau Bros., Parahill,
N.O., \$1975. Beitelsbacher Jaki
26, 4/30/80 by ERBR Jaki 770;
Ogan Jacobs, North Platte, Neb.,
\$1500. Beitelsbacher Hor 017,
5/14/79 by ERBR Horculus 630;
Halt Simmental, Reliance, \$1500.
Beitelsbacher Jaki 045, 5/15/79
by ERBR Jaki 770; Dale
Folstrom, Springfield, Neb.,
\$1400.

Wow, what a sale! A large
crowd and quality cattle made this
one of the best sales of the year so
far this year. Oomino for this

offering hold strong from start to
finish, with an exceptional
demand for the black and black
white-faced bulls and heifers.

EL PASO LIVESTOCK
AUCTION RANGE BULLS
El Paso, Texas, April 27

172 bulls \$ 932
66 Dingus 1,158
7 Limousin 770
3 Ornelian 1,348
4 Longhorn 705
273 bulls 970

Auctioneers: Lloyd and Larry
Olton

Harolders: 5 Intad, Wayne
Hillinger, Johnson, Kuntz, to
Volunquia, \$3000, 1300000,
Mox, \$1,250 each.
Binigues: 1 herd, 1000000 A
Cattle Co., Roswell, N.M., to Ulla
Lack Cattle Co., Shreve, Okla.,
\$1700 each.

Forage study: Fertilizing grass pastures cuts feed, boosts capacity to cover every cost

Fertilizing grass pastures
for beef cow herds can cut
feed costs and boost
carrying capacity enough to
more than pay for the fertil-
izer, labor and associated
costs. Dr. J.W. Van
Keuren, an agronomist at
the Ohio Agricultural Re-
search and Development
Center, Wooster, Ohio,
reported the beef forage
system analysis during the
annual meeting of the
American Society of Agronomy.

Van Keuren said three
year-around programs of
providing forage for beef
cow herds were compared
over a three-year period.
Low, medium, and high soil
fertility programs were ini-
tiated for forage production
on hill-land pastures for
spring-calving herds of
Charolais beef cows.

Van Keuren said one herd
was summer grazed on a
low fertility pasture of
mixed grass with no
fertilizer or lime applied.
The herd was wintered on
large round bales fed three
times a week in racks in
another field.

A second herd was
rotationally grazed on pas-
tures of medium soil fertili-
ty. The pastures were
predominantly orchard-
grass fertilized with 60 lbs.
of nitrogen fertilizer annual-

ly in early spring. The herd
was fed square bales daily
during the winter on one of
the summer pasture fields.

The third herd was
rotationally grazed on or-
chardgrass during summer.
The pasture was fertilized
with 200 lbs. of nitrogen
annually in three applica-
tions. This is higher than
recommended rates. The
herd was wintered on
similarly fertilized tall fes-
cue. Two hny crops were
baled in large round bales
and field-stored for winter
feeding along with the
fall-sown regrowth. The
hay was fed three times a
week in racks to reduce
feeding loss.

The herd on the low
fertility pasture required
3.27 acres per cow and calf
for summer grazing. Carry-
ing capacity of the medium
fertility pasture was 1.74
acres per cow and calf,
while only .96 acres of high
fertility pasture was re-
quired for each cow and her
calf. Cows on the low and
medium fertility pasture
averaged three tons of hny
per cow offered for a
183-day wintering period
from late October through
late April. But it took only
1.9 tons of hny per cow plus
the fall regrowth for the
herd on the high fertility
pastures.

EEC holds talks on price inclines

The 14 European Economic
Community commis-
sioners held their first
formal discussions on 1981-
82 agricultural prices and
were leaning toward an
average increase of 7.5%, a
senior EEC official said.

Increases under discus-
sion included a 8.6% rise for
sugar, an average seven to
eight percent for cereals, six
percent for milk, but only a
four percent for bread-
making wheat.

Linked to the price
package is a number of
money-saving measures in-
cluding a co-responsibility
levy for cereals. This would
put one percent tax on
cereal producers for every
percentage point increase in
production over an agreed
limit, up to a five percent
maximum, the official said.

Some commissioners ex-
pressed concern that the
proposed increases are too
high. The package would
cost the EEC budget about
\$1.27 billion and there is a
feeling that the budget,
neering exhaustion this
year, would be unable to
stand the extra strain.



HERDSMAN OF THE YEAR—J.C. Andres, herdsman
for TL Custom Farming, Oingo City, Kon., was named 1980
Polled Hereford Herdsman of the Year. The award was
made by a vote of herdsman at the 58th National Polled
Hereford Show, held at the National Western Stock Show
Jan. 14-17 in Denver, Colo. J.C. has 20 years of grooming
and showing experience and has fitted and shown more
than 100 head of cattle in his three years of TL.

Loan plan may aid Coloradoans

Colorado ranchers and
farmers may soon be able to
obtain large, low interest
loans to keep them in the
agriculture business. The
program is now under con-
sideration in the state legis-
lature.

The "Aggie" loan pro-
gram, as it is being called,
would make loans available
for expansion or the pur-
chase of modern equipment
at roughly half the prevail-
ing interest rate. Tax ex-
empt bonds would fi-
nance the loans, which
wouldn't cost the state any
money.

Deve Seltzer, vice presi-
dent of E.F. Hutton Co.,
presented the plan to legis-
lators and described similar
plans his firm has made
work in other states. The
Colorado Agriculture As-
sistance Authority would be
created, making loans of
\$8000-150,000 to ranchers
and farmers. Interest rates
would be 9-9.5%, if Hutton
does the underwriting.

Colorado Agriculture
Commissioner Morgen
Smith favors the program,
and is working to line up
legislative sponsors for the
Hutton bill.

Sheep numbers chart growth in Oklahoma

Sheep and lamb numbers
in Oklahoma on Jan. 1,
totalled 96,000 head, up two
percent from the 93,000
head a year earlier. Sheep
numbers have increased
steadily in this state since
1977.

The inventory value of all
sheep and lambs on Jan. 1,
totalled 6.6 million, down
four percent from a year
ago.

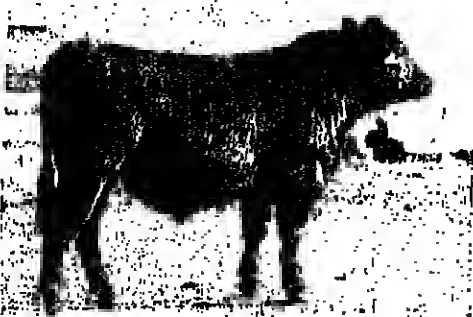


SALES CHIEF—Roger P.
Smith has been named to
the position of director of
sales for animal products
for Elanco Products Co.
He has been serving as
director for Elanco Inter-
national marketing for ex-
isting products for the past
19 months.

The Clarence VAN DYKE Family Performance Sires Sale Tuesday, March 17 Bozeman, Montana



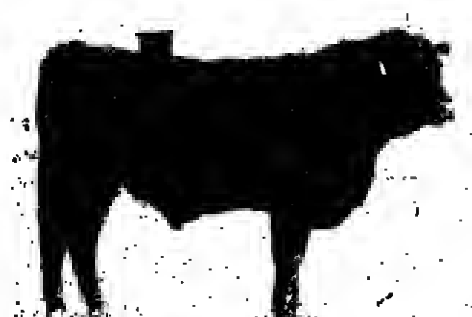
12 Noon
Bozeman Livestock Auction



January 22, 1980 • Sire: "Bend 105"
Yearling wt. 1057 lbs. ADG 2.80.



January 18, 1980 • Sire: "Schaarbrook Shoshona"
Yearling wt. 987 lbs. ADG 2.70.



February 19, 1980 • Sire: "Bend 105"
Yearling wt. 1028 lbs. ADG 2.82.



January 12, 1980 • Sire: "Bend 105"
Yearling wt. 1099 lbs. ADG 3.01

70 Yearling Bulls • 30 Yearling Heifers

Auctioneer, Pat Goggins • Complimentary Lunch Sale Day

- For 17 years we have been using only pro-
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- 1) Heavier Weaning Weights
 - 2) Heavier Yearling Weights
 - 3) Rapid Growth
 - 4) Desirable Type
 - 5) Inheritable Maternal Traits.
- All these traits result in more profit for the
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Angus Ranch bull. Most bulls will be weigh-
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IN APPRECIATION—Mr. and Mrs. Vera Domeier (right)
of Verole Farms, Sutton, Neb., were honored recently at
the 30th Annual Nebraska Angus Futurity in Grand
Island. They received an engraved plaque from the
Nebraska Angus Assn. in appreciation of their
outstanding support of the state futurity during the past
years. The Domeiers have consigned cattle to the event
for 28 consecutive years. Presenting the plaque is Ron
Seibels of Bellwood, immediate past president and
director of the state Angus group.

Sandhill-Bulls, Home Grown from the hills
Nutter-Bergen
Joint
Limousin Bull Sale
Thursday, March 19
Thedford, Nebraska
1 p.m. CST • Thedford Livestock

Selling
85
Limousin Bulls
65 Two-year-olds from
Hilltop Ranch
20 Yearling Bulls from
the Russ Nutter herd



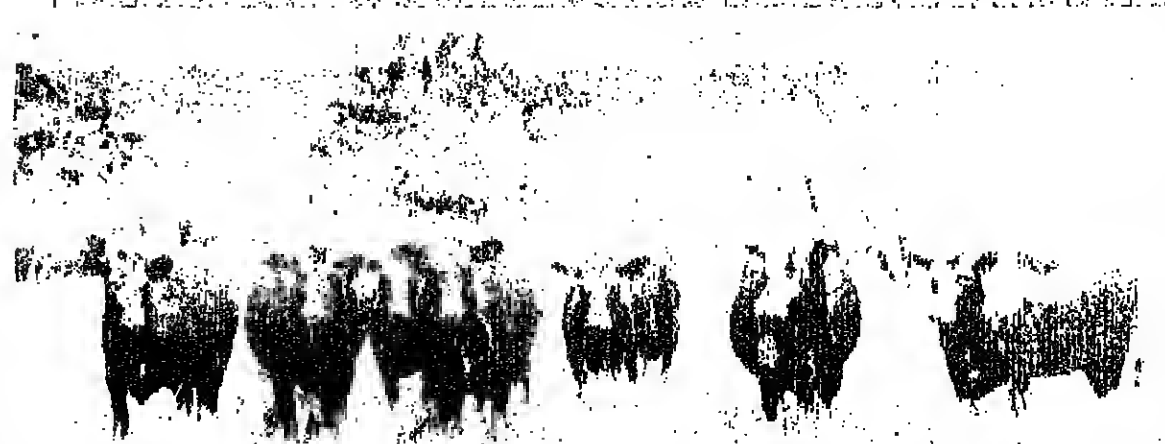
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Russ Nutter
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Hilltop Ranch
Harley & Tim Bergen
Henderson, Nebraska
402/723-4417 or 402/737-3320

ANNOUNCING SPUR RANCH'S

BEST OF BOTH SALE



It is the Best of Both Sale because Spur Ranch
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ed in this sale to offer you the best of their herds.
Both of these great herds feature the superior
performance of Emulous Angus.

Spur Ranch is offering 50 outstanding bred
heifers. Half of this group will calve in the Spring
of '81 and the other half is due in the fall of '81.
These heifers are bred to the best performance
bulls in Spur Ranch's battery and as an added
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females which will provide a solid base for any
herd.

C.H. Young Cattle Company is offering the
complete dispersion of its fall calving cows; 30
foundation cows 3 to 10 years old, all with an '80
calf at side. All of these foundation cows will be
bred back for a 3 in 1 combination to such
superior sires as Spur Emulous Master 1809 and
Patriot. Also selling from the C. H. Young herd
are 15 outstanding heifers 16 months old sired by
Spur Emulous Master 1809. These heifers will
sell open with breeding privileges to Spur Ranch
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Plan to be at Spur Ranch March 30th for the best
offering of performance females from both of
these great herds.

MONDAY, MARCH 30th

SPUR RANCH

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Clay Hartley, Partner (918) 256-7200

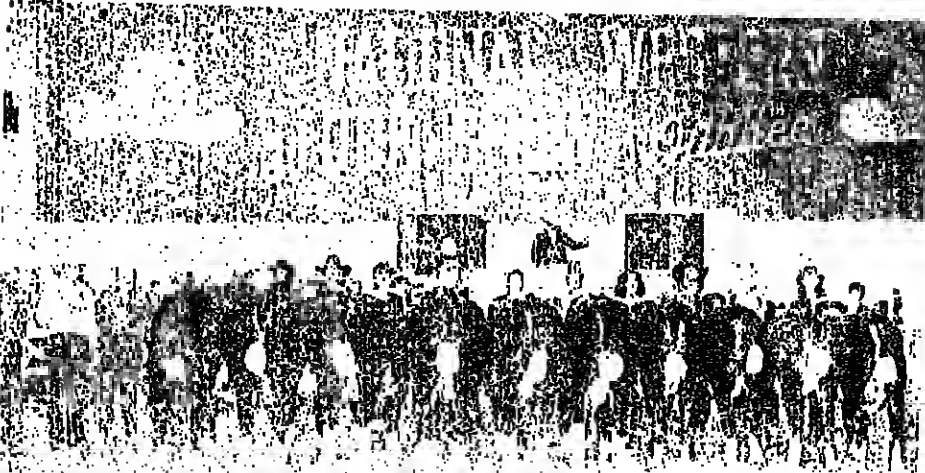
Joe Hartley, Partner (918) 256-6243

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12:00 NOON
At the RANCH, 14 mi. WEST of
VINITA THEN 3 mi. NORTH &
1 mi. WEST



1981 NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW
SHORTHORN LASSIES—Lassie Queens from 15 states gathered at the National Western Livestock Show in competition for the national crown. Pictured are Tami Fenley (back row, left), Indiana; Kimberly Maddox, Oklahoma; Debra Walch, North Dakota; Jamie McAnear, Texas; Cindy Buacher, California; Pam Gady, Illinois; Becky Fitzwater, Ohio; and Jan Nuss, Kansas; Kandy Thomson (front row, left), Iowa; Pam Bryan, Minnesota; Sherry Casta, Missouri; national queen alternate; Jill Rush, Louisiana; national Lassie Queen; Lora Hale, Michigan; Shane Staggs, Alabama; and Jean Ruess, Nebraska.



BEST BY STATE—In the special class for the 100th anniversary of the American Hereford Assn. and the 75th National Western Stock Show in Denver, the AHA sponsored a best 10-head of Herefords from a state class during the Hereford show at the National Western. Texas was first with these herds represented: B&C Cattle Co., Miami; V Bar Ranch, Stanton; Lone Star Hereford Ranch, Henrietta; Barber Ranch, Channing; and Little F Ranch, Sterling City. States placing second through fifth, respectively, were Washington, Montana, Indiana and Idaho.

Dauber Herefords 15th Annual Production Sale Wednesday, March 18

at the ranch • Bunker Hill, Kansas
(5 miles north on Blacktop Road)

Sale 12:30 Lunch **Served 11:30**

Selling:

- 60** Two-year-old, rugged Line One Bulls
 - 20** Bred Line One Heifers, bred to DH L1 Domino 735 867 and DH L1 Domino 835
 - 20** Commercial Heifer Calves
- George Morris, Auctioneer

DH L1 Domino 735 867

L1 Domino 735
NA 112, GR 104, YR 108

L1 Domino 573
1934251
L1 Domino 715
11522071

L1 Domino 433
11522071
L1 Domino 289
11522071
L1 Domino 325
11522071

L1 Domino 334
11522071
L1 Domino 447
11522071

L1 Domino 6318
11522071



Sires of Bulls Selling:

L1 Domino 735
CJ L1 Domino 119
L1 Domino 81J

L1 Domino 68398
WCF L1 Domino 2138
PW L1 Domino A6318 (a son of 7269)

DAUBER HEREFORDS

BUNKER HILL, KANSAS 67828

Joseph T. Deubar & Son Joe, Jr. 913/483-5146

Warning: Plan for weed explosion

Some ranges are already sprouting a lot of weeds, and a little rain in dry areas could bring a weed explosion.

So ranchers need to consider herbicides in their arsenal of weapons to fight pesky weeds which render rangeland unproductive.

"Most annual weeds can be controlled with the herbicide 2,4-D. If it's applied when weeds are small and growing rapidly," points out Dr. Tommy Welch with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University System.

Common broomweed is one of the most notorious annual weeds that periodically infests rangeland. In areas that receive good fall moisture, common broomweed seedlings may be present. A heavy infestation of this weed will reduce grass production significantly and will reduce forage consumption by cattle in late summer and fall when the weed matures and forms the familiar "broom."

"Common broomweed can be controlled with 2,4-D when seedlings are four to eight inches tall and growing rapidly," says Welch, a range brush and weed control specialist. "When plants begin to mature and develop a horn-shaped top in late spring, control is difficult. Thus positive identification of common broomweed early in the season and a timely herbicide application are keys to successful control."

2,4-D amine can be used effectively in areas that receive more than 25 inches of annual rainfall while

2,4-D low-volatile ester should be used in areas of less rainfall. A 2,4-D-dicamba mixture is a good choice for harder-to-kill weeds, when growth conditions are not ideal, or when annual weeds have begun to mature but have not flowered, notes Welch. Dicamba and 2,4-D can be tank mixed, or a 2,4-D-dicamba mixture (three to one ratio) is commercially available under the trade name Weedmaster.

"In addition to annual weeds, ranchers must also battle perennial weeds that infest some rangeland. Among these are western ragweed and yankeeweed," says Welch.

2,4-D is a good herbicide for easy-to-kill ragweed while 2,4-D-dicamba is needed for yankeeweed. Good growth conditions are necessary to obtain control of perennial weeds with herbicides, adds the specialist.

If plans have been made to apply a herbicide for mesquite control and weeds are present, a 2,4,5-T-picloram mixture (Tordon 225E) or 2,4,5-T-dicamba will take care of both problems. Since 2,4,5-T-dicamba is no longer available as a commercial formulation, the mixture must be tank mixed.

Welch notes that ranchers sometimes do not get good weed control due to improper calibration of spray equipment or improper mixing of herbicide. So those applying their own herbicide should calibrate their spray equipment and read the label for proper

mixing instructions.

"To obtain maximum benefits from controlling range weeds with herbicides, ranchers must also practice good grazing management," emphasizes Welch. "If overgrazing is a prime cause for weed infestation, applying a herbicide may provide only short-term weed control. With proper grazing management, a good cover of grass can be maintained and weeds can be reduced."



RED ANGUS LEADERS—New officers were elected for the Colorado Red Angus Assn. during a meeting held by the group during the National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo. The new officers include Jack Heidenreich (left), Gill, director; Ray Beebe, Marshall, Okla., president of the American Red Angus Assn.; Chip Newtun, Franktown, president; Don Wagner, Wellington, vice president; and Geoff Blakeslee, Clark, director. (Staff photo by Jerry York)

Simmental Bulls

Arnold Brothers Arrow 5 Ranch 11th Annual Simmental Bull Sale Saturday, March 21

1 p.m., CST Mobridge Livestock Auction

Mobridge, South Dakota

Selling 160 Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls

30 Purebreds (some polled)
70 7/8's (some polled)
60 3/4's (some polled)

Auctioneer: Curt Rodgers

Reference Sires:

Sir Arnold 6809
Siegfried
Sir Arnold 6807
Polled Uprising
Umheu
Zazou
The Red Bell Express

Red Eya
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Arnold Brothers Arrow 5 Ranch

Harold Arnold • 605/273-4384
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MIDWESTERN QUARTER HORSE SALE

**Selling Approximately 135 Head
Saturday, March 21, 1981
Wichita, Kansas**

Kansas Coliseum
Livestock Pavilion

Held in conjunction
with the
**Midwestern
Quarter Horse
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4 AQHA SHOWS
(All "A" Last Year)

Thursday, March 19

Judge, Joe Taylor, Utah

Friday, March 20

Judge, Bob Milkie, Wisconsin

Sunday, March 22

Judge, Jim Nance, Oklahoma

Monday, March 23

Judge, John Lawrence, Minnesota

Show Manager: Dean Ewing,
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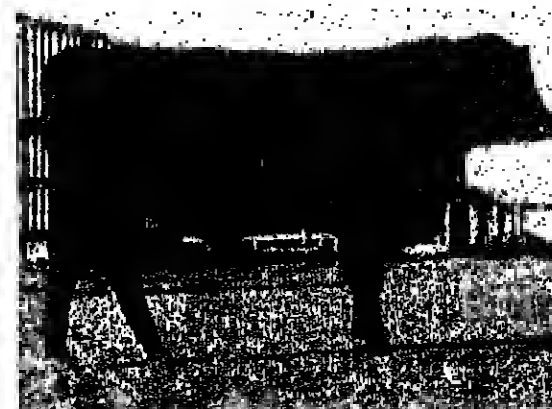
APEX—WESTWIND SALE

1:00 p.m.

Thursday, March 19

at the Westwind Ranch, 8 miles west of

Valier, Montana



Lot #8062—He Sells!



Lot #88M—He Sells!

APEX ANGUS
Daryl Swanson Family
Valier, Montana 59466
408/279-3548

**Selling: 30 ANGUS BULLS
40 POLLED HEREFORD BULLS**

7 REASONS FOR BUYING ONE OF OUR BULLS

- Performance Records:** We provide as much or more practical data on our cattle as any set of records that we know about.
- Natural Growth on Natural Feeds:** Our cattle have to perform on grass, grain and natural protein feeds or else.
- Sound, Active, Fertile Bulls:** We're not out to set gain records in the feedlot. Every bull is examined by our veterinarian for reproductive soundness.
- Profitability:** Our customers report more pounds when they sell the calves from our bulls.
- Practical Considerations:** We select for calving ease, mothering ability, udder and eye pigmentation, test and udder size.
- Unique Bloodlines:** Our breeding program is our own. It's not based on some other breeder's great old bull. Our herd was founded on solid, dependable, old line cattle.
- Buyer Convenience:** Bulls can be left at the ranch at our risk, free of charge, until June 1st. Free delivery on purchases of 5 bulls or more.

Free delivery
on purchase of 5 bulls
or more up to 600 miles.

WESTWIND RANCH
John Holden Family
Valier, Montana 59466
408/279-3328

NCA meeting speaker: Financial picture still in flux; ranchers face high loan rates

Interest rates should moderate during 1981, but much of the unprecedented volatility in rates experienced in 1980 will continue in the coming years, according to Herbert Evers, president of ContiCommodity Services Inc.

Evers, addressing the Committee's Breakfast of the National Cattlemen's Assn. annual meeting, said that, "The prime interest rate could fall from the present 19.5% to 15% by the third quarter of 1981, but rate fluctuations will still be pronounced because of changes in U.S. government policy."

The outlook for financial markets has been fundamentally changed by the Federal Reserve Bank's decision in October, 1979, to make money supply management, not interest rates, its first priority, Evers believes.

"The trend toward greater interest rate volatility was only reinforced by the passage of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act in 1980," Conti's president said. The legislation provides for NOW accounts and a phase-out of Regulation Q which has placed a ceiling on the amount banks could pay for deposits. "Without these traditional low cost sources of funds, financial institutions will have to buy

money on the open market," Evers said.

Evers, formerly an executive vice president at Marine Midland Bank in New York, said that the higher rates had been particularly troublesome for the cattlemen in the past year.

"The interest expense portion of a cow calf operator's cost per unit rose 107% in the past two years, while feedlot operator's interest expense jumped by 126%."

Interest rates should slide in 1981 as weakness in demand and production slows money supply growth and lessens the inflation premium built into rates. There will be a higher floor under rates during this interest rate cycle, however, as the Fed continues to lower its money supply targets," Conti's president noted.

The Fed will also seek to smooth the movement of rates during 1981, Evers said. "We will still experience more than usual volatility in rates, but the Fed now recognizes that pursuit of a pure monetarist policy can lead to structural damage in the economy."

Cattlemen will face other important changes in the financial picture, Evers believes. "Now that banks have to pay for funds in a free market, they will have to charge customers on that

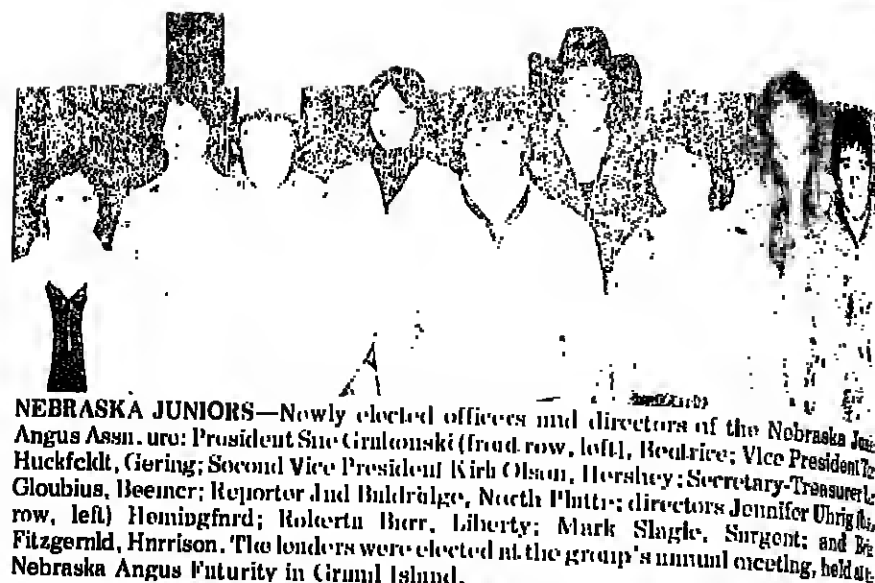
basis. I expect that loans will be for shorter maturities and will bear a higher spread above prime," Evers noted.

"The battle for deposits could also bring a series of mergers among the nation's 14,500 banks as they seek economies of scale," he added. The shift to bigger, more national banks will likely mean a required hedging of inventories and credit decisions made on a more numerical basis.

"One offsetting advantage for cattlemen in this merger trend will be a more plentiful and steady availability of credit because of the big banks' national network of money collection," Evers added.

Evers suggested that cattlemen consider using financial futures to hedge their exposure to interest rate fluctuations. "You have to be prepared to operate in a variable interest rate environment in a business with ten-to-eleven-year production cycles," he told the audience. "It is difficult to pass on added costs in the cattle you are selling, therefore, you should eliminate as much variability as possible."

You can always tell a long distance obscene phone caller. They not only breathe heavily, but fast.



NEBRASKA JUNIORS—Newly elected officers and directors of the Nebraska Angus Assn. are: President Sue Grunowski (front row, left), Beatrice; Vice President: Huckfeldt, Gering; Second Vice President: Kirk Olson, Hershey; Secretary: Transue; Treasurer: Beemer; Reporter: Bud Buldrage, North Platte; Directors: Jennifer Uhlig, row, left; Henningford; Robert L. Herr, Liberty; Mark Slagle, Sargent; and Dr. Fitzgerald, Harrison. The leaders were elected at the group's annual meeting, held at Nebraska Angus Futurity in Grand Island.

The Wyoming Simmental Association Annual Spring Sale

Tuesday, March 31
1 p.m., at the Stockman's Livestock Auction
Torrington, Wyoming
307/532-4111

Offering Approximately

100 Lots of outstanding, fullblood, purebred and percentage Simmental cattle. Bulls, Pairs, Bred Cows, Open Heifers

Auctioneer:
Joe Milcham

Sale Headquarters: King's Inn 307/532-4011
Torrington, Wyoming

For catalogs or additional information, contact:

J.D. (Blm) Maden
307/587-2698
Rt. 1, Box 20
Cody, Wyo. 82414

Dwight Ewing
308/436-5166
Rt. 2
Gering, Neb. 69341

Dennis Shore
307/587-2008
South Fork
Cody, Wyo. 82414

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Wyoming Simmental
Association



Lunch Available

Cattle get too much in extra iodine doses

Some cattle may be ingesting too much iodine for their own good from salt blocks and feed supplements, studies by a University of Idaho veterinarian indicate.

Dr. John Maca, assistant professor of veterinary science at the Coldwell Veterinary Teaching Center, said in some cases cattle are getting enough extra iodine to interfere with their metabolism. The organic iodine is added to hock salt and feed supplements as a foot rot control measure.

His work is aimed at learning how much iodine is needed to control the problem and at what levels the animal may be receiving too much. Once these levels are determined, it will be much easier for a cattleman to determine how much of the material a given animal should have.

"It works against the foot rot, but we are concerned about animals that get too much," he said.

He said the iodine added to salt and feed supplements is at what is felt to be maximum safe levels for prevention. "At four to five times needed levels, iodine reduces milk production in dairy cattle. At 50 to 60 times needed levels, there are serious problems" with the health of the animal.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration is also gathering information about iodine levels in cattle diets to learn how much is beneficial and how much is excessive.

"This is another of those cases where if a little is good, a lot is not necessarily better."

SOUTH MONTANA ANGUS ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL BULL SALE

Montana Livestock Auction Co.
1:00 p.m., Butte, Montana

SATURDAY, MARCH 21

100 ANGUS BULLS

55 Coming Twos • 45 Yearlings

Top Quality Registered Angus Bulls From These Progressive Angus Breeders of Southwest Montana • CONSIGNORS:

Armstrong, Angus Ranch, Cardwell
Ash Branning, Belgrade
Cedar Hills Angus, Belgrade
Dennis & Debbie Dehmer, Belgrade
Elmore Angus Ranch, Three Forks
Gary Glen, Twin Bridges
Harrer Angus, Bozeman

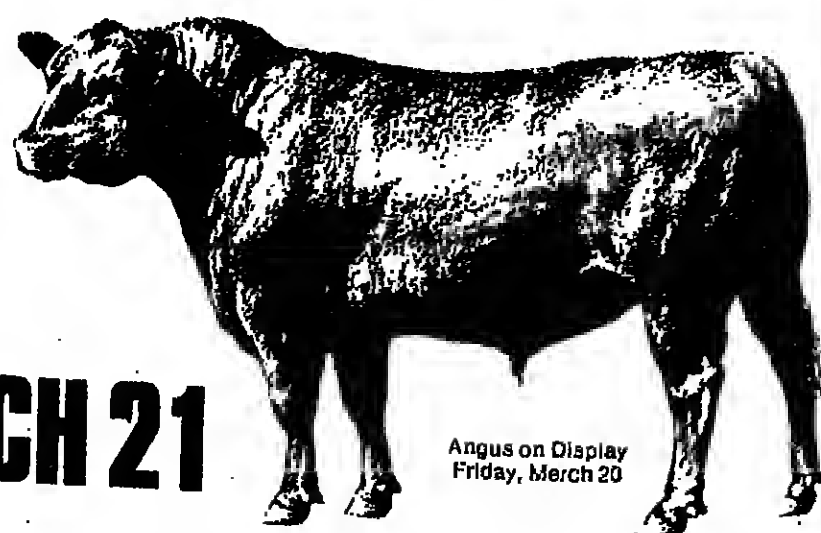
Hinman Angus, Willow Creek
MacKenzie Angus, Sheridan
McNabb Angus, Bozeman
A.C. Moe, Two Dot
Richard Moe, Two Dot
Morris Angus Ranch, Melrose
Munis Angus Ranch, Phillipsburg

Poser Angus, Belgrade
Dave Schultz, Sheridan
Russell Schultz, Sheridan
Timothy Schultz, Sheridan
Steve Stender, Sheridan
Younkin Angus, Manhattan

Auctioneer:
Pat Goggins
Lunch Available
Free Delivery
300 miles

No Host Banquet
Friday, March 20
Social Hour 6:30 p.m.
Dinner 7:30 p.m.
Copper King
4555 Harrison Ave.
Butte, Montana

For Catalog, Information and Dinner Reservations, Contact:
South Montana Angus Association
Wilma Younkin, Sec., 408/284-3776 • Rt. 1, Box 6 • Manhattan, Montana 59741



Angus on Display
Friday, March 20

Observation is key to problems in calving

"Careful observation of all cows and heifers approaching calving is absolutely necessary if one is to prevent difficult calving," says Brinton Swift, University of Wyoming professor of veterinary medicine and acting director of Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory (WSVL).

Swift says the highest incidence of calving difficulty occurs in first-calf heifers, and owners or herdsmen must pay close attention to these heifers. They must be able to determine if the heifer is in trouble, and he prepared to contact a veterinarian immediately.

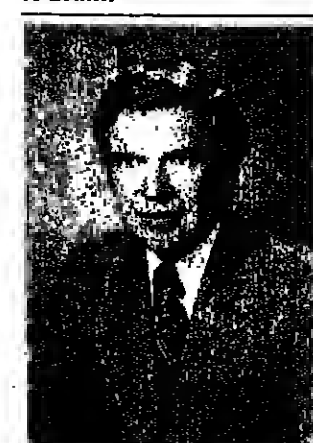
"One common problem is that the pelvis is too small to admit a large fetus, and if this opening is too small, the person attempting to deliver the calf should not spend more than 15 minutes trying to deliver the animal," Swift says. "If it takes longer than that, a veterinarian should be contacted to take proper measures to insure safe delivery which may include surgery and in many cases cesarean operations."

Swift says one reason so many first-calf heifers encounter difficulty in calving is because they have been bred before they are mature enough to sustain pregnancy. He says they should weigh somewhere in the range of 650 lbs. before breeding, although most first-calf heifers are bred when they are smaller than that.

"With regard to breeding, these animals should be fed better during the first winter following weaning, and the selection of bulls is also a factor determining the proper size of the fetus at the time of birth," he said.

Swift says it is very important not to attempt to starve a cow prior to birth in an effort to reduce calving difficulty. The fetus may be smaller, but the calving difficulty may still occur, and the calf is likely to be more susceptible to diseases.

"One situation we often see at the WSVL is calves brought to us with empty uteri," he said. "These animals have never nursed properly, and literally starve to death."



MANAGER—Stephen B. Thompson has been named to the position of manager of market planning for swine products for Elanco Products Co., the agricultural marketing division of Eli Lilly and Co. He has been serving as manager of market planning for packaged products in animal products for the past ten months.

USDA program slow to catch

USDA's voluntary quality control program has been "slow getting off the ground," according to L.L. Gast, deputy administrator of the USDA's Food Safety and Quality Service compliance program.

Gast said, while speaking at the National Food Processors' Assn. annual convention, that four packing plants are presently enrolled in the program which went into effect August 1980.

In addition, he said 10 proposals have been presented by packing plants and are being reviewed while another 32 packing plants have shown an interest in the program. Originally, the USDA had projected the program would include 50 packing plants by this time, he said.

The voluntary program has provided as much consumer protection as have traditional meat inspectors, Gast said. There are no plans for a mandatory quality program to be instituted by the USDA at this time, he said.

Gast said that some packing plants have been reluctant to enter into the voluntary control program because of present regulations while other packing plants are just waiting to see how the program develops, he said.

The USDA is presently experimenting with "hands off inspection" to increase government and industry efficiency, Gast said. For example, in the poultry industry, he said, preliminary flock inspections are being made to pinpoint disease problems in advance. In the red meat industry, postmortem inspections are being done to again increase efficiency, he said.

In its label approval system, USDA is also trying to improve its efficiency.

EEC announces farm price rises

The European Economic Community Commission has announced that it would advocate farm price increases ranging from four to 12% and also proposed that producers of surplus products, especially cereals and milk, should bear the costs of getting rid of excess production, according to CNS.

EEC Agriculture Commissioner Paul Dalesger said the entire package will cost the EEC budget 447 million European currency units in the next 12 months, well inside the EEC's budgetary restraints.

Co-responsibility measures have been proposed in the cereals sector for the first time and would penalize producers by reducing the intervention price by one percent for every percentage point that production rises above the set limit, up to a maximum of five percent.

The trigger levels for cereals would be 4.3 million tons for durum wheat, 48.9 million for soft wheat and 69.6 million for other cereals.

The proposals included price specifications for soft wheat, durum wheat, barley, rye, maize, rice, sugar, rapeseed, sunflower seed, flaxseed, castor seed and other oilseeds.

Gast said, and many new operational procedures are being tried on a pilot basis.

Presently, he said, three field delegations have been added for label substantiation in addition to the Washington D.C. office. By the statute set in the Meat Inspection Act, the USDA must approve all labels prior to their use.

Another pilot program being tested, Gast said, is allowing meat and poultry inspectors to review and approve simple labels. These two labeling pilot tests will end in March, he said. It is hoped that the waiting period for label approval can be shortened.

In addition, labels that have been submitted and approved in sketch form need not be re-submitted for re-approval in the final form, he said.

Also a newly adopted practice will be the publishing of label policy memos in the Federal Register, Gast said. The first policy memos will appear in the Federal Register in one week, he said.

USDA hopes to adopt a quality control system itself to gauge the Department's

error rate in accepting or rejecting proposed labels, Gast said.

In the case of a printing or minor error, the USDA will grant a temporary label, Gast said. However, the Department does not follow up such temporary labels to see that permanent labels are printed and utilized. The USDA is attempting to develop a follow-up procedure and develop a more formal procedure for label reconsideration, he said.

USDA is also preparing a notice to clarify a 1980 proposal published in the Federal Register stating that label review would be done in a first-in, first-out basis with provisions for exceptions, Gast said.

He said, USDA is combining its label approval policy books. All of this is being done to get label approval procedures and policies "out of the closet," Gast said.

Presently, Gast said, it is left to the industry to report any discontinued label. However, the USDA eventually plans to keep closer tabs on which approved labels are actually in use, he said.

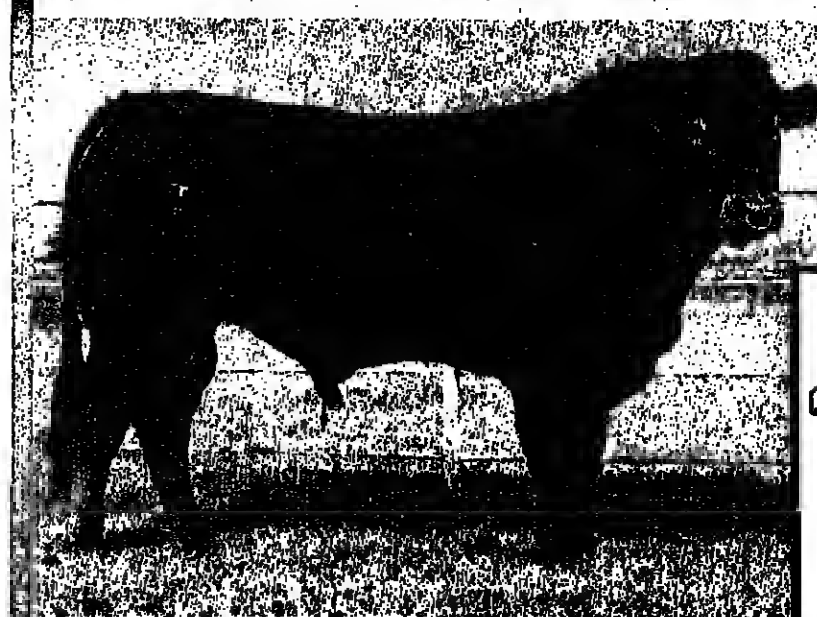
RESERVE BULL—The Hereford activities of the National Western Stock Show set many records on this 100th anniversary of the American Hereford Assn. There were 255 owners from 32 states and Canada competing for the \$100,000 prize money in the holler classes, and claiming the reserve grand champion bull award was SC Classic ET. This bull was shown by Schroeder Cattle Co., Palisade, Nch., and TT Hereford, Cnnell, Wesh.



TOP BULL—Claiming the grand champion bull award during the National Western Hereford Show in Denver, was the late spring yearling entry from V Bar Ranch, Stanton, Texas, and Bright Bros. Hereford Ranch, LeGrand, Calif., LeGrand Domino A167.

Do it with a Limousin.
Take the fat off, that is!

"Unless you can bring to market large numbers of lean, competitively-priced beef cattle, beef consumption will decline," said Peter A. Magowan, Chairman of the Board, Safeway Stores, at the 1980 Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association.



Northern Dancer, a featured service sire

March 29 will be a good opportunity to start your cattle herd "defatting" program. The Ellis-Vantrease Sale will offer 35 Limousin bulls, 35 purebred Limousin females, and 30 percentage Limousin females. Many will have calves at side and be rebred.

This hard la performance and show ring oriented, Northern Dancer, one of the featured sires, sired the top weaning calves (541 lbs.) in the 1979-80 progeny test program and had no calving difficulties. The Ellis-Vantrease herd has shown at least one champion at three consecutive World Limousin Futurities.

Ellis-Vantrease Limousin will not only breed the fat off, they will add more pounds of red meat. Update your cattle program at the Ellis-Vantrease Sale March 29.

Write or call for a catalog, now.

Ellis-Vantrease Limousin

Robert Ellis, M.D.

Bob & Mary Vantrease

Rt. 1 Box 85
Blanchard, OK 73010
Ph: 405/485-2280

Howard Jackson
Ranch Manager
Ph: 405/485-2280

Write for details on our \$25,000 Country Picnic Bonus paid to winners at the next World Limousin Futurity and National Show & Sale (Denver).

Auctioneers:
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Consignments from our neighbors Fred Spitz & Sons, Or. B.J. Rutledge, Bill Herron, Dr. Wm. O'Quinn and Leonard Reeve.

Cattlemen urge Congress support

(Continued from page 1) government programs but in less government bringing less inflation and a rebuilding of the private economy. "We believe in the free enterprise system," Swan said. "Like the general public, we will benefit most from the government's standing up and saying 'no'."

'Tough-guy' utility tactics shock ranchers

(Continued from page 1) and economic impact would be less. John Flink, en aide to Sen. Max Baucus suggests that a large part of the problem is the absence of any attempt by BPA to notify residents of their plans.

"BPA has made no good faith effort to inform the local populations about their plans in the Garrison, Hot Springs, Deer Lodge Valley areas of Montana. Because of independence of federal power administrations like BPA, which do not even have to go to the U.S. Congress annually for funding, it is difficult to find any leverage that will slow them down long enough to hold hearings to consider alternative routes for their giant power transmission lines.

"Senator Baucus' office is really acting in the capacity of the Montana Board of Natural Resources, in trying to delay plans and erect a committee to honor Montana's Siting Act with future plans," Flink explained.

Some leverage is available in that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has to be filed, but as soon as the draft statement is on file some work can begin. And, although the lines are an eyesore, there is not much evidence of environmental damage. James Bloomquist of the Sierra Club in Seattle has been involved in several power line battles, and concedes they're probably relatively safe. But, he points out, power companies have to keep the vegetation down under the lines and they spray with a herbicide that may cause problems for the rancher's animals, crops and endanger wildlife.

In the Lacey's case their sprinkler irrigation system will be rendered nearly useless because of the time and expense involved in breaking the lines in order to move the system around the proposed power lines.

Ted Regier, a rancher near Aurora, Neb., took his case against the Nebraska Public Power District all the way to the state Supreme Court, and won a much larger settlement. That NPPD had offered because transmission lines made his center pivot irrigation system useless in some areas.

to all those who ask for exceptions to general tax and budget cuts. The record of the critics who want to change the current proposals doesn't speak well for the changes they want to make.

"First policies, which found every group asking for and getting its own special appropriations or subsidies, obviously added up to deficit spending, burdensome government and raging inflation. It's time to call a halt to irresponsible budgeting. That's why we are focusing this week not on cattlemen's special problems but on over-all economic problems.

"Actually, this approach is in our own 'special' interest. We cannot stay in business if costs keep rising faster than cattle prices. And demand for beef cannot improve unless people's real incomes improve. We simply must have a more productive, growing economy."

\$1 checkoff seen ahead for industry

(Continued from page 1) dinated by the Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board. Beef surplus states are encouraged to invest at least 60% of their collections in the national program.

State beef councils are encouraged to coordinate programs through the Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board. Working together, the state and national organizations must target programs and resources to effectively reach urban consumers, thereby returning maximum benefits to the industry.

These recommendations will help the industry implement the findings of the national Doane survey of cattlemen taken in mid-1980, the Meat Board said.

Auction Results

"GEM STATE CLASSIC" FEMALE SALE
Twin Falls, Idaho, Feb. 13

16 bred heifers \$2,009
16 open heifers 1,871

Auctioneer: Ken Troutt

Top: Freeman Barbera G222, 3/27/78 by K A F Northern Jet 1045; Freeman Angus Ranch, Inc., Baker, Ore., to Crown Point Angus, Kimberly, Ore., \$7,000. Meadow Mistle 012, 3/22/80 by PS Par Play; Meadowmare Angus Farm, Deer Park, Wash., to L & A Angus, Des Moines, Calif., \$4,600. Black Lucy 12 of A A B, 2/1/80 by Elleenmare Marepleco J A O; Boelike Angus, Nampa, to George Brillon; Empire, Calif., \$3,300. Deep Creek Blackbird 179, 2/24/78 by Shearbrook Shoshone 280N; Osoo, Creek, Angus Ranch, Politeh, to Tar Heel Angus, Nampa, \$3,100. Tar Heel Angus 7814, 3/21/78 by Thomas Chap; Tar Heel Angus to Jall Neumeyer, Bonners Ferry, \$2,800. Tar Heel Angus 1000, 3/25/80 by 31r Wm Warrant; Tar Heel Angus to Kenneth Johns, Clover Valley, Nev., \$2,800. Wheel Swan G50, 2/1/78 by Nelson Big Wheel 626; Wanda Brothers, Malinda, to Shesky Angus, Ranch, Haines, Ore., \$2,200.

This sale was changed from a fall event and tied in with the annual association bull sale. These were both held in the adjacent facility at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls. The female sale featured a strong contingent of bred and open heifers and became the highest averaging "Gem State Classic" ever held.

pointed out that agriculture is in a particularly vulnerable position because of inflation. For one thing, farmers and ranchers, selling commodities as opposed to branded products and services, cannot immediately pass on cost increases. They have no control over the prices they receive.

Unless the economy becomes more stable and unless some of the regulatory and tax burdens are eased, cattlemen said, still more producers will be squeezed out and meat supplies will be reduced.

Citing the adverse effects of excessive government and counter-productive tax policies, the NCA directors compared the U.S. economy in recent years with the economies of other industrial countries. During the past 12 years, the U.S. has had: (1) the lowest growth in real wages; (2) the highest rate of unemployment, except for Canada; and (3) the poorest rate of economic growth, except for the United Kingdom. Real wages (after adjusting for inflation) have risen 25% in Japan and only 15% in the U.S.

Auction Results

JACKSON VALLEY RANCH
HEREFORDS
Cotton City, Nev., Feb. 23

41 bulls \$1,745
9 heifers 878

Auctioneer: Ken Troutt

Bulls: JA Standard Lad 9105J, 9/27/78 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; Hay Herefords, Warr, Calif., \$5,000. JA Standard Lad 914J, 2/22/79 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5560; Mills Herefords, Gidley, Calif., \$3,200. JA Standard Lad 917J, 9/13/79 by JA Standard Lad 707J, Axiell Herefords, Axiell, Utah, \$3,100. JA Standard Lad 902J, 2/15/79 by S 15E Standard Lad 5569; San Felipe Ranch, Merced, Calif., \$2,800. JA Commend 0003J, 9/27/78 by JBB Commend 019; Herilaga Ranch, Gerdnville, and Carmichael Ranch, Sierra, Calif., \$2,700. JA Standard Lad 928J, 3/17/79 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; Bidwell Herefords, Caswell, Calif., \$2,500. JA Standard Lad 928J, 3/17/79 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; San Felipe Ranch, \$2,400. JA Standard Lad 8011J, 10/11/78 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; Herilaga & Carmichael Ranches, \$2,000. JA Standard Lad 923J, 3/27/79 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; Park Livestock, Gerdnville, \$2,000. JA Standard Lad 9123J, 10/8/79 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; San Felipe Ranch, \$2,000.

Hellers: JA Standard Lad 952J, 3/15/79 by JA Standard Lad 7075; Carl Schober, Gidley, Calif., \$1,600. JA Standard Lad 903J, 2/16/78 by TS 15E Standard Lad 5569; Carl Schober, \$1,100.

John Ascuaga drew a good crowd to his first production sale. After seeing his powerful bull and heifer offering at the recent Nugget sale, everyone said they just had to go see if the rest of his cattle were the same kind, and they were selling at good prices.

—DON DORIS

HORSEHEAVEN HEREFORDS

Harmon, Ore., Jan. 28
49 two-year-old bulls \$1,207
5 fall yearling bulls 1,030
14 lambs 638

Auctioneer: Ken Troutt

Bulls: HH Std Evan L2J, 3/9/79 by HH Std Evan L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, Twin Falls, Mont., \$2,500. HH Std Evan L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std Evan L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100. HH Std Evan L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std Evan L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100. HH Std Evan L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std Evan L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100. HH Std Evan L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std Evan L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100.

Fainless: HH Std L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100. HH Std L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100. HH Std L2J, 3/17/79 by HH Std L2J, Hayes Hereford Ranch, \$2,100.

REGISTERED DEVON CATTLE
Ran
Anderson, Idaho
Breeding Stock Available at All Times
CATTLE, HORSE, ETC., ETC.
EAST EIGHT DIRECTION 9/5/24

Harper Herefords, Chester, Wash., \$700. HH Std Ombelle M74, 3/28/80 by Montana Ombelle 76173; Harper Herefords, \$700. HH Std Ombelle M93, 4/13/80 by Montana Ombelle 76173; Harper Herefords, \$700. HH Std Ombelle M93, 4/13/80 by Montana Ombelle 76173; Harper Herefords, \$700. HH Std Ombelle M93, 4/13/80 by Montana Ombelle 76173.

—JOHN COOTE

The strength of the program reflects itself in the ability of the program to improve the lives of these Hereforders. These Hereforders are able to offer better than what you can find elsewhere. The strength of the program reflects itself in the ability of the program to improve the lives of these Hereforders.

—JOHN COOTE

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Avoid changing well heads by many years. Perma-cups are not old-fashioned, more wear resistant than other types. Perma-cups will cut water loss to 1 inch per day. They allow only 1/2" water to head of 5' of a leather bucket. Perma-cups are easy to pump, and are used in good or deep water. As they do not wear like other types, Perma-cups, Unihand, Creek-Mall, and Unihand Pump Head covers, and don't pull them for many years. Thousands are available that have not been replaced in 2 years. All are available in stock. Call for our catalog. The day after you receive it. This is a great way to save money.

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Compare the imported ear tag to the American ear tag.

Compare Shape

The imported tag has a square shape. The All American tag has sloped shoulders for less chance of snag and catching. Also the American tag has a longer neck to let you see more of the tag around the ear hole.

Compare Sizes

The imported tags come in four sizes: round, medium, large and maxi. The All American tags come in five sizes: round, mini, small, medium and large. This large size has more letter space than any tag on the market.

Compare Colors

The imported tags come in eight colors: yellow, blue, green, white, red, orange, purple and black. The All American tags come in seven colors: yellow, orange, white, red, black, green, and blue.

Compare Buttons

The imported tag button is hollow allowing the applicator pin to penetrate every ear. The All American tag button has a solid top so that each button just penetrates one ear giving less chance of spreading infection from ear to ear.

Compare Applicators

The imported applicator is like a pair of pliers with a narrow throat in which a tag has to fit. The American Tagger II has a wide-open throat designed especially for ear tag use, not to pinch the ears.

Compare Place of Manufacture

The imported tags are manufactured overseas and shipped into the USA for sale. Mail and fiber shipments also come into the USA onto our markets from the foreign country. The All American tags are made in Cody, Wyoming, USA.

Compare Delivery

The imported tags are shipped in bulk to the USA and then re-shipped to stores and customers. The All American tags are shipped from the plant in Cody, Wyoming, to stores and customers.

Y-TEX EAR TAGS are sold at leading stores across the USA who carry All American products. For more information, see your local supplier, or call toll-free to Y-TEX in Cody, Wyoming, at 800-443-6401.

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When you compare, remember all the corners we didn't cut

SAFETY SWING VALVE

TOUGH O-RINGS

HEAVY DUTY LIFT CYLINDERS

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KNIFE DRIVE ENCLOSED IN OIL

There are lots of ways to build a bargain mower/conditioner. Just cut a corner here, scrimp a little there, and on and on. Unfortunately, every time you cut corners you also cut convenience and performance.

But at John Deere, we cut your work time, not our corners. Our "no shortcuts" policy gives our 1380 a real edge over its nearest competitor.

For example, the 1380 encloses its knife drive in oil to reduce wear and maintenance. Our nearest competitor still makes do with sway-bar sickle drive.

Next, take a look at the 1380's lift cylinders. Their 12.5-inch stroke gives you plenty of platform lift height for easy windrow clearance. Compare that to the competition's hay-dragging 6.5-inch stroke.

The 1380 gives you 20 percent more pump power than the nearest competitor, plus we use reliable O-rings throughout to reduce hydraulic leaks. The competition is still taking chances with pipe fittings.

We even put a safety valve on our swing circuit to give you confidence during transport. The competition lets you take your chances.

And the 1380 gives you a choice of two easy-to-set auger speeds so you can adapt to different crops. The competition gives you one speed. Like it or lump it.

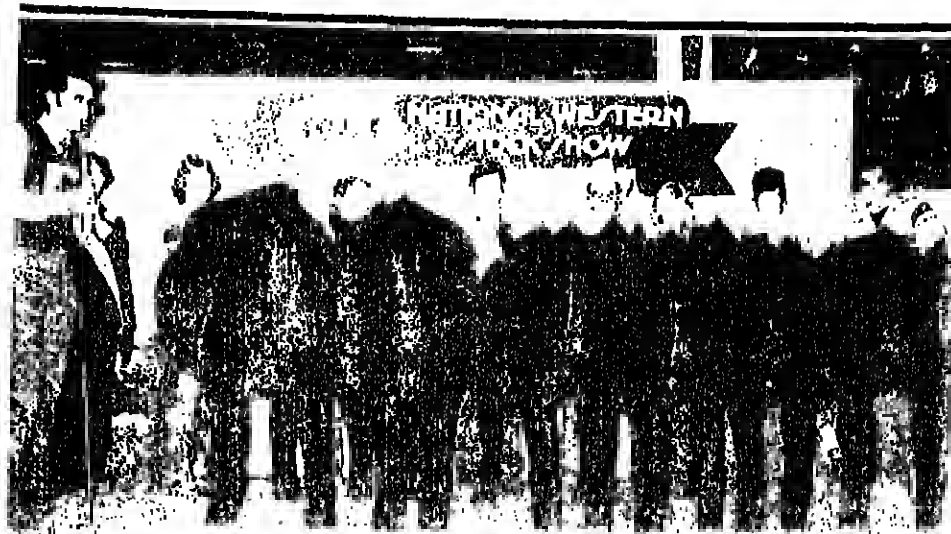
No, we don't cut corners with the 1380, and neither will you. Instead you'll use its mid-pivot design to cut down one side of the field, pivot, and come right back up the same side of the field.

You'll really appreciate those long, no-corner rows when you're jockeying a baler and wagon behind your tractor.

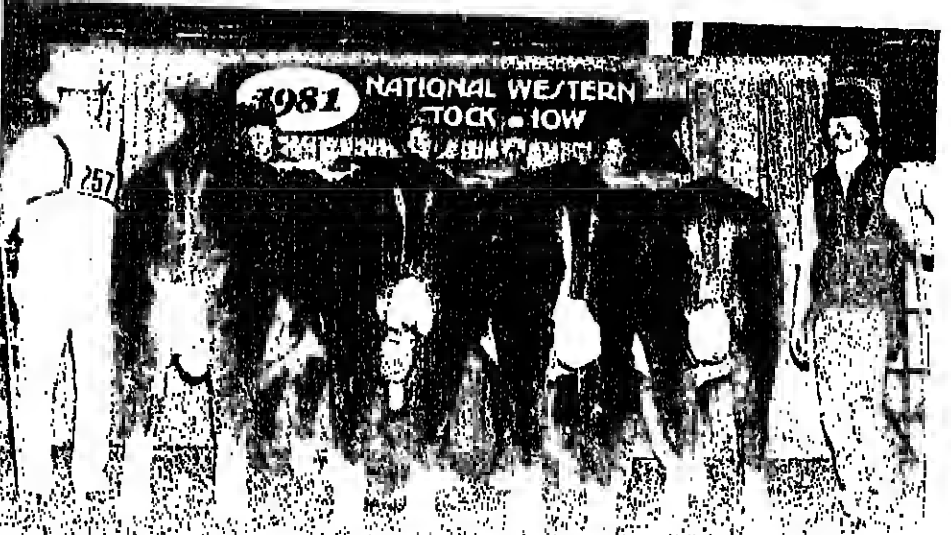
Stop by your John Deere dealer's today and get a "no-shortcuts" 1380 for yourself.

THE HAY SPECIALIST

Show Results



BEST SIX—Nelson Angus Ranch of Salmon, Idaho, exhibited these six Angus cattle to win the best six head class at the National Western Stock Show in Denver. Show judges was Jerry Fitzgerald, Harrison, Neb.



WINNING GROUP—In the history-making Hereford activities at the National Western Stock Show in Denver, the BB Cattle Co. of Connell, Wash., claimed the coveted get-of-sire first-place award. The sire of the winning get was BB Mark Domino 704. There were some 7000 people in the stands to witness the Hereford show with 255 owners from 32 states competing for the \$100,000 in prize money.

Valley View Angus Ranch

20th Annual Production Sale

Wednesday, March 18
1 p.m. at the ranch
Harlem, Montana

selling
81 Registered Angus

28 Two-year-old Bulls
30 Big yearling Bulls
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Yearling weights taken 2/19/81 on Senior Bull Calves
Over 1/2 weighed 1,000 lbs. or more!

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Forer 83 JV (new herd sire)
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Congress gears up for '81 farm bill

Heard on a new four-year farm bill got under way last week and will continue through March 26 in both House and Senate. Although there has been a proposal offered to extend the present farm bill for one year, it's not considered likely to succeed.

According to E. (Kiki) de la Garza (D-Tex.), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, every attempt will be made to complete work on the legislation by the May 15 Budget Act deadline. In announcing hearing schedules, de la Garza said: "We will be writing what I hope will be a four-year bill. It will deal with programs beginning with 1982 crops of wheat and feed grains, cotton, rice, dairy products, and wool, among other items. I hope the result will be a law which helps farmers earn a fair return in the face of steadily rising costs."

In explaining the postponement of Secretary Block's first day appearance before the House committee, de la Garza said "...it has been decided that we will hear him after farmers, farm organizations and others interested in the bill have given their views. This change will give the Secretary additional time to confer with the President and other Administration officials and complete the process of making recommendations on the many complex issues involved in the farm bill."

National Cattlemen's Assn. predicts that budget cuts will be in dairy price supports, food stamps, school lunch subsidies, rural electrification, FIMA loans, alcohol fuel loans. NCA says that "much of legislative attention will be on grain programs, but other subjects will be considered (to) include research to improve productivity, and export promotion."

NCA urges "more emphasis on exports of meat, which is a higher value product." Some of the grain which is now exported should go in the form of meat.

The Senate Committee will hear witnesses on livestock issues Friday, March 13. On the House side the full committee will continue hearing testimony from national farm organizations Tuesday, March 10. Individual commodity programs will then get close scrutiny at the subcommittee level for the next few weeks. The Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee will spend a large portion of hearing time on dairy price support and indemnity programs.

Other areas that will get Congressional consideration as part of the 1981 farm bill are: food stamps, consumer relations and nutrition education program, conservation, credit, exports, and specific commodities.

Market Roundup:

Fed cattle surplus drags down prices

The fed cattle market continued to be plagued by abundant numbers of heavy overfinished cattle through all of January and most of February. Prices dipped below \$50 per cwt. at many locations in early February. Widespread winter storms and cold weather, which resulted in transportation problems as well as limiting weight gains, helped stop the slide in prices by mid-month, and allowed a rebound to the mid-\$60 level.

If the cattle feeding industry can continue making progress in working through the oversight cattle problems, prices should show some strength from now through the second quarter. Although prices may approach \$75 per cwt. on occasion, averages prices much above \$70 per cwt. likely will be hard to sustain for any extended period of time.

AMARILLO FEEDER STEERS, md. frame #1 515 lb. \$75; 500-600 lbs. \$67.50-73; 600-700 lbs. \$67-70; 700-825 lbs. \$66.50-69. Md. frame #1-2, 400-500 lbs. \$66.75-71.50; 500-600 lbs. \$64.50-69; 600-800 lbs. \$62.50-67.50; 800-900 lbs. \$60.50-64.50; Holsteins \$64.75-66.75. Heifers, md. frame #1 300-400 lbs. \$66-71.75; 400-500 lbs. \$63-69.25; 500-700 lbs. \$61-64; 700-800 lbs. \$59.50-61. Md. frame #1-3 295 lb. \$70; 400-500 lbs. \$62.50-64; 500-800 lbs. \$57.25-62.25; 600-700 lbs. \$54.50-61.50; 700-800 lbs. \$52.50-55.75.

Arizona slaughter steers, good to mostly choice 2-4, 110-1125 lbs. \$66; mixed good and choice 2-3 950-1150 lbs. \$66-67; good 2-4 1000-1075 lbs. \$67-67.50; 1200 lb. \$63.50; mostly good 2-3 950-975 lbs. \$66.50-67; 1000-1125 lbs. \$65-66.50; Holsteins \$62.50-63. Heifers, good to mostly choice 2-3 950-975 lbs. \$63; good 2-3 650-900 lbs. \$62; mostly good 650-1000 lbs. \$60.50-61. Feeder steers md.

IDAHO SLAUGHTER STEERS, mostly choice 2-3 1200 lb. \$63.50; 1050-1200 lbs. \$63-63.50; choice 2-3 1200-1250 lbs. \$62-63. Heifers, mostly choice 2-3 950-1000 lbs. \$61-62. Feeder cattle md. and lg. frame #1 steers, 525 lbs. \$75; 700-800 lbs. \$70-71; 875 lbs. \$68. Heifers 650 lbs. \$64.50; 750 lbs. \$63; 800 lbs. \$63.50.

San Joaquin, Nevada, slaughter steers, choice 2-4 1050-1250 lbs. \$65-66.50; choice 6-4 1350 lbs. \$64; good and choice 2-3 1050-1100 lbs. \$66-60.50; YG 2-4 1100-1200 lbs. \$63-64; good 2-3 1050 lbs. \$66. In Nevada, choice 2-3 1050-1150 lbs. \$64-65; good end choice 2-3 1075 lbs. \$64.50. Heifers, choice 2-4 1000-1100 lbs. \$62.50-63; good and choice 3-4 1150-1200 lbs. \$61; comm. to choice 2-4 700 lbs. \$104; good 2-8 \$96; comm. \$92. In Nevada, choice 2-4 1000-1050 lbs. \$61.75-62. Feeder cattle md. frame #1 475 lbs. steers \$76; 625-800 lbs. \$69-71.50; md. frame #1 600 lbs. heifers \$63.

Washington and Oregon slaughter steers choice 2-3 1050-1150 lbs. \$64.50-65; choice 2-3 1150-1250 lbs. \$63-63.75; Holsteins \$100. Heifers, choice 2-3 925-1050 lbs. \$61.75; mostly choice \$62. Feeder cattle md. and lg. frame #1 steers, 500-600 lbs. \$74-75; 600-675 lbs. \$72.50-73; 725-800 lbs. \$70-71; 950 lbs. \$69.50. Heifers, 525-550 lbs. \$65; 650 lbs. \$65.50; 600 lbs. \$65.25; 700 lbs. \$66.80; 800 lbs. \$65.50.

COLORADO SLAUGHTER STEERS, choice 2-4 1050-1100 lbs. \$63-64; 1050-1225 lbs. \$61-63; Holsteins \$59. Heifers, choice 2-4 950-1100 lbs. \$61-67.25; mostly choice \$66.50-97.50. Feeder cattle, heifers md. and lg. frame #1 550 lbs. \$67.

Texas, and western Oklahoma slaughter steers, good and mostly choice 2-4 1000-1250 lbs. \$64-64.50; good and choice 2-4 1000-1250 lbs. \$62-64.25; Holsteins \$61.50. Heifers, good and mostly choice 2-3 675-1000 lbs. \$62-63; mixed good and choice 2-4 650-1100 lbs. \$61-62; heiferettes \$56-60.75. New Mexico slaughter steers, mostly choice 1000-1100 lbs. YG 2-4 \$64-65; good end choice 1000-1150 lbs. \$63-64; Holsteins \$60.50. Heifers, mostly choice 675-950 lbs. \$62-63; good end choice 650-900 lbs. \$61-62; mostly good 700-750 lbs. \$59.50; 600 lb. \$61; 550 lb. \$54.

SOUTHERN SACRAMENTO VALLEY slaughter steers choice 2-3 1050-1100 lbs. \$66; good end choice 2-4 1100-1175 lbs. \$64-65.50. Heifers, choice 2-4 950-975 lbs. \$63. Feeder cattle md. frame #1-2 steers 700 lbs. \$66.50. Heifers md. frame #1 675 lbs. \$62.50. Replacements, md. frame #1 cows young to middle aged 1000-1100 lbs. with amell to 200 lb. calves at side \$700 per pair; young cows 650-1000 lbs. bred to calves in fall \$650.

Utah slaughter steers, good to choice 2-3 1125-1200 lbs. \$63-63.50; good and choice 1090 lbs. \$62; Holsteins \$56.50. Heifers, good to choice 2-3 950-1000 lbs. \$60-61.50. Feeder steers md. frame #1 450 lbs. \$50; 400-550 lbs. \$72-75; 695-750 lbs. \$69.50-71; 800-900 lbs. \$65.75-67. Lg. frame Holsteins \$56-56.50. Heifers, md. frame #1 400-550 lbs. \$62-65. Southern California, desert area slaughter steers, good 1000-1035 lbs. \$66.50-67.50; 925-1025 lbs. \$66-66.25; Holsteins \$63.

MIDWEST, SIOUX FALLS slaughter lambs choice and prime 90-120 lbs. #1-2 full carcasses \$54-54.50; 90-122 lbs. \$58-59.25 at Sioux Falls. Choice and prime 90-120 lbs. woolled \$52-56; 95-118 lbs. \$55.25-59; 118-129 lbs. \$54-56. San Angelo choice and prime 100-125 lbs. #2-3 pelts \$6-7; 95 lbs. spring \$60.25. Slaughter ewes, San Angelo \$39-37; ut. \$28-38; cull and ut. \$22-26. Midwest ut. and good \$16-24; cull \$9-16.

Feeder pigs, US 1-2 20-30 lbs. \$35.50-39; 30-40 lbs. \$39-43.50; 40-50 lbs. \$46-46.50; 50-60 lbs. \$46.25-49.50; 60-70 lbs. \$46.75-51.25. US 1-2 33-37 lbs. \$33-35.50; 38-49 lbs. \$42-48; 50-55 lbs. \$46-52; 59-70 lbs. \$52-57; 72-86 lbs. \$54-56.

CENTRAL AUCTION ROUNDUP

(Reports as quoted by markets)
LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, INC.
Brush, Colo., Feb. 26-27

7,417 head received: Feeder steers, choice 200-300 lbs. \$86-95; 300-400 lbs. \$78-83.50; 400-500 lbs. \$71-75-80.50; 500-600 lbs. \$71-75-77.50; 600-700 lbs. \$70-75-74.50; 700-800 lbs. \$65-10-69.25; 800-900 lbs. \$60-25-67.50; 900-1000 lbs. \$50-64-65. Feeder heifers, choice 200-300 lbs. \$77-80; 300-400 lbs. \$73-74.50; 400-500 lbs. \$66-60-74.50; 500-600 lbs. \$66-75-67.25; 600-700 lbs. \$63-60-68.25; 700-800 lbs. \$61-10-64.30; 800-900 lbs. \$59-25-61.75; 900-1000 lbs. \$56-59.25. Slaughter cows, ut. and comm. \$42-46.50; canner and cutter \$39.50-43.75. Slaughter bulls, YG 1 \$50.50-57; YG 2 \$49.10-53. Replacements, pairs \$510-565; 1st call heifers \$425-530; older bred cows \$410-510.

CLOVIS LIVESTOCK MARKET, INC.
Clovis, N.M., Feb. 25

4,077 head received: Feeder steers, md. frame 1 300-350 lbs. \$62-66.50; 350-400 lbs. \$75-82; 400-500 lbs. \$70-74.25; 500-600 lbs. \$69-75-71. Md. and lg. frame 1-2 450-500 lbs. \$69-71.20; 575-750 lbs. \$67-70.40. Feeder heifers, md. frame 1 300-400 lbs. \$66-72.75; 400-500 lbs. \$64-66.50; 500-600 lbs. \$62-60-64.10. Md. frame 1-2 300-500 lbs. \$60-65; 550-750 lbs. \$58-62.50. Slaughter cows, ut. and comm. 2-4 \$43.50-47.50; cutter \$40-43.50. Slaughter bulls, YG 1-2 1115-1730 lbs. \$51.50-60.50; YG 1 1580-2115 lbs. \$62.30-62.60.

TORRINGTON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.
Torrington, Wyo., Feb. 27

2,623 head received: Feeder steers, choice 300-400 lbs. \$61-63; 400-500 lbs. \$70-80; 500-600 lbs. \$74-79; 600-700 lbs. \$63-73. Feeder heifers, choice 300-400 lbs. \$70-73; 400-500 lbs. \$66-70; 500-600 lbs. \$65-68; 600-700 lbs. \$63-65. Slaughter cows, ut. and comm. \$34-45; canner and cutter \$36-43. Slaughter bulls, YG 1 \$50-56.

CENTENNIAL LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Fort Collins, Colo., Feb. 28

1,844 head received: Feeder steers, md. frame 1 325-350 lbs. \$62-64; 350-425 lbs. \$77-50.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

March 9, 1981

8350, 400-450 lbs. \$75-84; 435-575 lbs. \$73-80. Md. and lg. frame 1 400-500 lbs. \$74-79.50; 500-600 lbs. \$70-71.35. Feeder heifers, md. frame 1 230-400 lbs. \$41-45.50; 400-500 lbs. \$67-70.75; 500-625 lbs. \$68-69; 611-775 lbs. \$56.75-61.25. Slaughter cows, high cutter and ut. \$95-146.5 lbs. \$42-46; high yielding 1100-1165 lbs. \$47-49.75; cutter and low ut. \$39-42; canner \$34-39.50. Slaughter bulls, YG 1 1255-1950 lbs. \$52.25-56; high yielding 1855 lbs. \$59; low yielding \$48. Replacements, md. frame bred heifers and mixed age cows 650-1000 lbs. \$405-570.

EL PASO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., INC.
El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24

1,092 head received: Feeder steers, choice 450-600 lbs. \$72.50-85; good to md. \$68-70. Calves, choice 250-400 lbs. \$75-80; crossbred \$75-85. Feeder heifers, choice 450-600 lbs. \$61-67; good to md. \$65-62.50. Calves, choice 250-400 lbs. \$65-70; crossbred \$62.50-65. Slaughter cows, ut. and comm. \$42-50.25; standard \$52.50-56; canner and cutter \$35-42.50. Slaughter bulls, ut. and comm. \$52-50.25. Replacements, pairs \$425-650; stocker bulls \$55-62.50; stocker cows \$32-52.50.

SHEEP CENTENNIAL LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Fort Collins, Colo., Feb. 25

964 head received: Sheep, slaughter lambs choice and prime woolled 91-110 lbs. \$60.75-61.75; 93-119 lbs. \$64.50-56.75; 105-110 lbs. \$61-62.50; 140-148 lbs. \$34.50-43. Feeder lambs, choice and fancy 55-60 lbs. \$62-66; 70-80 lbs. \$59-65; 66-83 lbs. \$58-59.25-56.75. Slaughter ewes, ut. to good 125-244 lbs. \$22-30.50; cull to ut. 105-165 lbs. \$13-21.

HOGS CENTENNIAL LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Fort Collins, Colo., Feb. 25

163 head received: Hogs, barrows and gilts 194-240 lbs. \$39.25-41.25; 245-285 lbs. \$35-36.75; 302-336 lbs. \$31.25-32.25. Slaughter sows, 1-3 305-750 lbs. \$30-34.20. Slaughter boars 325-735 lbs. \$24-29; 120-140 lbs. \$20.50-29; 155-165 lbs. \$23-29. Feeder pigs, weaner 16-25 lbs. \$10.50-20 per head.

SPEAKING OF DIRECTION—Julie Tucker, Mullen, Neb., was featured as the guest speaker at the annual Texas Junior Hereford Assn. held during the Sand Hills Hereford and Quarter Horse Show, Odessa, Texas. Julie's comments were centered on the topic "A Decade of New Dimensions, Directions, and Deductions." Her speech was previously selected as one of the top five in the National Public Speaking Contest, held during the 1980 American Junior Hereford Assn. convention.

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